AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

On p. 12, lines 18-30, please replace with the following amended paragraph.

In an embodiment, the heat transfer fluid that circulates through the remote temperature control module and the related process component is a fifty percent de-ionized (DI) water and fifty percent glycol mixture. In a preferred embodiment, the heat transfer fluid has specific characteristics, such as high resistivity and heat capacity, which make it a good fluid for use within the process components. Specifically, high resistivity is an important characteristic of the heat transfer fluid because common process components, such as plasma targets, have high DC or RF biasing, which can be negatively effected (i.e., causing electrical grounding) by a heat transfer fluid with low resistivity. A non-DI water/glycol mixture, such as the cooling fluid used in the common cooling unit, does not exhibit the necessary resistivity to be used on electrically biases process components. Other heat transfer fluids that exhibit the desired heat transfer fluid characteristics include, for example, a fluorinated fluid such as GALDEN™ ~~and~~ or a perfluorinated fluid such as FLUORINERT™. Heat transfer fluids such as DI water/glycol mixtures, GALDEN™ and FLUORINERT™ are relatively expensive fluids in comparison to the cooling fluid that is used in the common cooling unit, however, because the remote temperature control modules are located at or near the process components, the amount of heat transfer fluid needed in circulation can be kept to a minimum. Although the heat transfer fluid works well within the process components, it is not economical to circulate large volumes of the heat transfer fluid throughout a large scale multi-channel temperature control system, such as the volume of cooling fluid that is required to supply cooling to multiple process tools from a single cooling unit.